

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Some days since I saw in The Tribune a few remarks relative to taxing the property of the citizens at large for the expenses of the Croton Water, rather than the individuals who use it. All those with whom I have conversed on the subject, agree with me, that the *imposed* real estate of the city ought to bear the burden; otherwise non-residents owning property here, on which their insurance will be reduced one-fourth, will reap the benefit without paying any equivalent; besides, if same are to participate in the use of the water but those who can pay \$10 and upward per annum, how are the poor, who from necessity are crowded into confined, unhealthy situations, and have the most need of pure water to preserve health, to derive any benefit from this great improvement? and all will admit that it is important that the health of the city shall be preserved. I hope you have the leisure, information and ability to present this subject to the community in the strongest light, will follow it up daily, until the public mind is aroused and the Common Council takes definite action upon it. It is important that we set down on the best plan at first it possible. Q. S.

Association.

You have ably answered the leading objection of the Anti-Association article of "T." in this day's (Tuesday) Tribune. It seems to be implied, 1st, that the moral benefits conferred by Christianity on individuals as such cannot be enjoyed as well in Association as elsewhere; and, 2dly, that these, as enjoyed under our present Social System, render any attempt at improving Man's moral and physical condition superfluous.

In regard to the first point, the *onus probandi* rests upon the opponents of Association: the writer (who belongs to neither party) "wants proof," or at least the shadow of evidence.

In regard to the second point, although the object of Christianity was in part "the amelioration of Man's condition in this world," it never proposed to supersede all other influences, all social and political reformations. It found Man under tyrants; it exhorted him to loyalty, obedience and piety. It found great inequalities in the social condition; but it never proposed by positive enactments to remodel the exterior fabric of Social institutions any more than that of Political ones. It worked by spirit rather than by letter; slowly and surely it has worked and is working.

Under its influence Political tyranny is pressing away; the powers that be will not always be.

It will in time conquisiter abuses to the same tomb. It will effect this through various instrumentalities, of which Association may be one.

Piety is a Christian Principle; and philanthropic as well as professed motives are urged by the advocates of Association. But though moral force is required to put the machine in motion, Man's intellect must have invented it. It was no mere the proper business of Christianity to invent it, than to invent the printing-press, and the steam-engine.

B.

SEQUENCE IN ARKANSAS.—We find the following specimen in a card published in an Arkansas paper by some one who had been charged with not wishing to celebrate the Fourth of July:

"Shades of Washington, Hancock, and Ethan Allen! If I have offended, remember the faults of mortals, and be propitious! What about that day of days!—that day when the concentrated wisdom of ages was blazoned forth on that 'immortal sheet'!—that epoch, not only in American history, but in the history of the world—that day when the Phoenix-spirit of Universal Liberty arose up out of the American soil, and spread her broad pinions never again to be folded!—that day, for the celebration of which I, in my boyhood days, expended the last sixpence to buy fire-crackers! Foolish! I departed shades! Pacific Ocean, thou dost stand in thy estimation, and over after I did not attempt to kill one of them, except when driven by hunger."

The prairie dog is apparently about the size of a rabbit, heavier perhaps, more compact, and with much shorter legs. In appearance it resembles the woodchuck or ground-hog of the North, although a trifle smaller than that animal. In their habits the prairie dogs are social, never live alone like other animals, but are always found in villages or large settlements. They are a wild frolicksome set of fellows when undisturbed, restless and ever on the move, and appear to take especial delight in chattering away the time and visiting about from hole to hole to gossip and talk over one another's affairs—at least so their actions would indicate. When they find a good location for a village, and no water is handy, old hunters say that they dig a well to supply the wants of the community.

On several occasions I crept up close to one of their villages without being observed, to watch their movements. Directly in the centre of one of them I particularly noticed a very large dog, sitting in front of his door or entrance to his burrow, and by his own actions and those of his neighbors, it really looked as though he was the president, mayor or chief—at all events he was the big dog of the place. For at least an hour I looked at the operations of this little community. Daring that time the large dog I have mentioned received at least a dozen visits from his fellow dogs, who would stop and chat with him a few moments and run off to their domiciles. All this while he never left his post for a moment, and I thought I could discover a gravity of deportment not discernible in those by whom he was surrounded. Far is it from me to say that the visits he received were upon business, or as having any thing to do with the local government of the village; but it certainly looked so. If any animal is endowed with reasoning powers, or has any system of laws regulating the body politic, it is the prairie dog.

In different parts of the same village the men of it were seen gambling, frisking and visiting about; occasionally turning heads over head into their holes, and appearing to have all sorts of fun among themselves. Owls of a singular species were also seen among them. They did not appear to join in their sports in any way, but still seemed to be on good terms, and as they were seen entering and coming out of the same holes may be considered as members of the same family, or at least retainers. Rattle-snakes, too, dwell among them, but the idea that has obtained of their living upon the dead is a foolish one. SAVIL ALLEN.

JAS.

ROLLED GERMAN SILVER.—JAS. G. MOFFETT, 101 Broadway, near Wooster Street, and the author of *Hardware Brass*, and Manufacturers to his superior article of German Silver, which he offers for sale wholesale and retail, and carefully applied by WILLIAM WATSON, Chemist and Pharmacist, Apothecaries' Hall, 36 Catherine-street, N.Y.

N.

SEA BATHING at Long Branch, New Jersey, on the Atlantic Ocean.—The subscriber's bathing house is open for reception of company, under the direction of Mrs. FERGUSON.

N.

—No bath.

HAIR COLORING.—J. P. MABY'S celebrated Hair Dye for changing red or grey hair to a permanent brown, black, for sale wholesale and retail, at 476 Division-street, at 25 cents, 50 cents and 1 dollar per package. References given, though not put in writing. Also for sale, Anti-Dandruff Hair Restorative, 50 cents per bottle, or dollars for restoring a head of hair. J.P.M.

J.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, at wholesale or retail at DOLSON'S new Clothing Store, No. 98 Chatham street, cheap as the cheapest, and received and very reasonable wholesale and retail, and carefully applied by WILLIAM WATSON, Chemist and Pharmacist, Apothecaries' Hall, 36 Catherine-street, N.Y.

M.

BRITANNIA METAL WARE.—Tea Sets, Coffee-Urns, Castors, Spoons, Lamps, Dish Plates, Mugs, Coffee-Borders, Communion Ware, Communion Plates, &c., manufactured by Leonard, Ross & Watson, Tipton, Mass., and warranted equal to the imported, for sale by their agents.

S.

THE PILLAR OF Divine Truth immediately signed on the Foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ, himself being the chief cornerstone, shown by the genuineness, preservation, authenticity, inspiration, facts, doctrines, miracles, prophecies and precepts of the Word of God.

The whole of the arguments and illustrations drawn from the pages of the Comprehensive Bible by the editor of that work, just published and for sale by SANTON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

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TAKE NOTICE, that a general meeting of the Creditors of Wm. Fawcett, heretofore at 101 Broadway, late of the office of Philip Speyer, No. 30 Wall-st., is to be held on the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock at noon of that day.

GEOERGE PEARCE,

HERBERT H. DAVIS,
PHILIP SPEYER,
Trustees of the Estate of Wm. Fawcett.

J.

Dated July 12, 1842.

THE TEETH, THE TEETH.—On the 1st instant a terrible pre-summer fit of heat, unequalled, or any degree that may be required, will be inserted at the shortest notice, and in the neatest style, without spring or clasp. Filling, Cleaning, and Regulating the teeth done as usual in the best manner. For extracting a tooth 50 cents; for cutting a tooth 25 cents; for filling a tooth 15 cents. Dr. J. B. BAKER, Dentist, 27 Murray-street, now above the Church, one block west of Broadway.

J.

REDUCING MONEY.—We are sorry to learn, that with the return of the old currency, has come again the return of the old crime of depreciating its value. A gold eagle was seen yesterday, *sweated* down to the loss of about 31 cents in its value. This process is probably dipping the coin in some acid, so that the coin retains all its usual features, having been *sweated* in every part alike. [U. S. Gazette.]

J.

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Stationer, 100 Nassau-street, has an assortment of Theological, Classical, and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices.

R.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Temporary loans made upon most descriptions of real property, stocks, merchandise, &c., at 3 per cent. on the 1st of August, and 3 per cent. on the 1st of September, in Nassau-street, opposite No. 30 Wall-st., or 100 Nassau-street, between 10 A.M. and 2 P.M.

J.

DAY'S BANK DAILLY LIST FOR SALE.

D.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

VOL. II, NO. 91.

WHOLE NO. 406.

A Town of Prairie Dogs.

Learning from the guide who had returned that there was a large city or commonwealth of prairie dogs directly on the route the command would take, with two companions I started on ahead to visit these neighbors. We were induced by a double object—first by a desire to examine one of the republics about which prairie travelers have said so much; and secondly to obtain something to eat, for the flesh of a few animals was said to be excellent.

We had proceeded but a short distance after reaching a beautiful prairie before we came upon the outskirts of the commonwealth. A few scattering dogs were seen scampering in, and by their short and sharp yelps giving a general alarm to the whole community.

Upon the first cry of danger from the outskirts it was soon taken up in the centre of the city, and now nothing was to be seen in any direction but a dashing and scampering of the mercurial and exuberant denizens of the place, each to his lodge or burrow. Far as the eye could reach the city extended, and all over it the scene was the same.

We had leisurely along until we had reached the more thickly settled portion of the place, when we halted, and after making the bridles from our horses to allow them to graze, we prepared for a regular attack upon the inhabitants. The burrows were seen, Reducing Dogs, Cock, &c., to which the Tribes were led, and to the greatest satisfaction.

The subject being propounded, the professor pulled his wig and discoursed as follows, to wit: "The question, although a very grave and difficult one, is yet capable of being satisfactorily answered."

"Science has discovered that a tube being inserted in a fountain, and the atmospheric air expelled therefrom, the water will rise therein, for the reason that *Nature abhors a vacuum*, but the water will not rise above thirty-two feet, because Nature does not abhor a vacuum to *any greater height*. So, although it has been demonstrated that reason, expediency, and justice to the States, require the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, yet the reason, expediency, and justice of the measure cease when duties on imports are raised above 20 per cent. They both admitted they were puzzled about the matter, and agreed to go to one of the learned professors to get his opinion. After some hesitation they agreed to consult the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and repaired to his room for that purpose. The learned professor, who, it so happened, was a native of Virginia, was sitting in his venerable elbow chair, and received the young men with his customary courtesy and kindness. The subject being propounded, the professor pulled his wig and discoursed as follows, to wit: "The question, although a very grave and difficult one, is yet capable of being satisfactorily answered."

"Your plan is very bad, but it is impracticable!"

"How often is this remark made to us by persons who have no faith that any thing that is good can be realized upon this earth."

But let us examine this question of *Ingratitability* in a very plain light, so as to show that it is only in the imaginations of Men that it exists.

We will suppose that four or five hundred persons or a hundred families, remove to the Far West and establish themselves; we will first examine how they would proceed according to the present system, and how they would proceed if they followed the system of Association, which we advocate.

According to the present system, they would purchase a hundred separate farms; they would fence them in, which would require at least four or six hundred fences; they would build a hundred separate houses, which would require a hundred kitchens and a hundred kitchen fires, and the wives of the hundred men would have to spend most of their time in preparing the meals separately for the hundred families.

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